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ICHARD HILL, General Agent and Collector Ochmond, Va., will devote his whole time to the Colle and will attend to business in all the towns in Virginia. BECHMOND, Va., May 13, 1888.

undersigned, have known Mr. Richard Hill for many year ordially resonment him to the public.

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"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

VOL. XIV. NO. 119.

WASHINGTON CITY, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1858.

LETTERS FROM ABROAD .- No. 2.

hass Cone, formanor, Italit, August 7th, 1858

LETTER FROM EUROPE.

everal weeks in London, to find oneself once more com-

August 7th, 1858.

Dear Jogos: A few days ago Mr. F. ... a gentleman from the Pyrenesse, France, departed with me for Varenna, one among the pretty towns a tuated on the eastern shore of the Lake; there we breakfasted; after which we took a barea, (pleasure-boat,) conducted by a man in his seventy-fifth year, who has obtained his living an the lake since he was eight years old, has herer been ill, is the father of ten children, the youngest of whom, a bright lad, assisted in rowing. At times there was a light breese, which inflated an oblong 2-years sail, suspended on a slender half-mast, giving additional sceeleration to our movement. London, it is true, has comforts of a very superior order, but they are not enjoyed except by the rich and the poor, and gratifications for every taste and every capacity. It takes you so long to work your way ugh the bark of an English gentleman—there is so ration to our movement.

Over our fleads was suspended an awaing. On the seek tack side of the little vessel were extended very red and very soft cushions, on which we sat. On the westintercourse with you—that almost enknowingly you can't the infection, and become cautions and distant in turn. I willingly admit that, once fairly through the bark, you the infection, and become cautions and distant in turn. I willingly admit that, once fairly through the bark, you find a great deal that is truly estimable, and much that will command your admiration; but life is short, and men have not always the time nor the disposition to approach others as an army would cautiously approach a fortress to which it intends to lay slege in case it refuses to open its doors. Fet what the national character has failed to achieve, what education, and habit, and historical tradition have thus far prevented—the amicable and natural approach of Americans and Englishmen—is now in a fair way of being brought about by the success of the Atlantic telegraph. We will get through the bark now, and perhaps a fittle into the wood; for England begins to appreciate our better qualities, and does not think us the less substantial because we are nore daring, enterprising, and untrammetted it our ac-tions. They see that we are emiliently practical peolive feet in width extended on four sides of the room. This frieze is composed of allegorical figures in bus-relief, executed on marble of Carara by the great artist Thorwaldsen, who required six years time to execute it, for which he received three hundred thousand dollars !! We then inspected ta Madelena peritente, a beautiful and expressive figure by Canova. Two figures representing Amore (Love) dying in the arms of Psyche, original in its conception, and an exquisite gem of art. Palamede, a miasterly representation of herculean strength and manly bleatty, both by Canova. Mars embraced by Venus, a work of much mortt, done by Acquisti, an Italian artist. There were gems about which I may speak hereafter. ple, and that to our substantial English qualities we add many agreeable and useful ones, which are more akin to the French, and enable us to present to the world the um total, as an improvement on either of them. And why should we not, considering the immense advantages we possess in climate, soil, and geographical position, as well as the fact that we are the youngest of the nations of the earth, the offspring of the most cultivated nations mortt, done by Acquisti, an Italian artist. There were gems about which I may speak hereafter.

The celebrated villa Pallavicine, near Genoa; the Bo-bodii gardens, Florence; the villas Përelasse and Gas-tean Nice; nor does the famous hot-house and gardens at Chatsworth, England, possess so fine a collection of rare and beautiful trees, plants, shrubs, and flowers as does the garden attached to this villa. It would seem that of Europe, and free from all the hereditary diseases which are entailed on them? That the great mass of our people are incomparably superior in intelligence, self-respect, knowledge, and virtue, no one who is not prejudiced up to his very eye can either fail to perceive or venture to deny ; but I venture a great deal further, and claim, in Flora had selected the choicest spot on this fairy lake to make an horticultural exhibition, and had called to-gether a few choice members of all the families over spite of the imperfect education of many of our public men. greater natural talent of a practical order, a better knowledge of men and of mankind, and greater adaptation to which she presides. all useful pursuits for our American statesmen and legis-Umbrageous walks, fountains, gold fish, summer-houses, bowers, grottos, and rustic scats are plentiful and diversified. The villa seems old; the interior is more atlators. No nation in the world comprehends the value of improvements like our own; in no other country is tractive than the exterior. The furniture is ancient, but rich. We saw a few good paintings, and, no doubt, would have seen more had the principal rooms been the term "improvement" so current a coin, for which the very next man you meet is willing and ready to give you the required change. I say, then, not only are our visible.

From thence we proceeded to the villa Melzi, (near Bellaggio,) belonging to the duke of that name, owning and inhabiting a palace in Milan, in which he has a collection of valuable paintings. He is about thirty-five years of age: married several years ago a very wealthy but delicate wife, and no prospect of an heir in his family to the title and estates. This villa is constructed after designs of the celebrated architect Giocondo Albertoli. Its whole chaseable presents a first-class villa as seen forty. people as a body superior to the people of Europe, but 54,000 people as a bedy superior to the people of Europe, but
3,000 our first men will also very favorably compare with the
2,142
1,000
best men and the highest society Europe can boast of.
We may not have as much taste, (except our women in
the way of dress.) and there is as yet less of the approciation of the fine arts, real or affected, than one meets among the same class of people in Europe; but when you come to those "improvements" which change the face of the world, and give to nations a new and power-Its whole ensemble presents a first-class villa as seen forty five years ago, then belonging to the Duke of Melzi d'Eril ful impulse in the direction of progress, America, young

(grandfather to the present owner,) and Vice President of the Italian Cisalpin republic. The distribution of the rooms is good. The floors are done in mesaic, and are as the is has established the most substantial claim reoms are so rich in ornament that furniture is only an accessory. The walls and ceilings are hard-polished universal gratitude. The application of steam to the propelling of vessels, and the magnetic telegraph, sald alone immortalize the United States, if, by stucco, on which are executed fine paintings in fresco.
One large salvor is quite unique. The walls, pilasters,
chimney-pieces, window and door casings are done with the revolution of the elements, the whole continent were to be swept from the face of the globe. They nark and foreshadow our destiny, and prove that, a composition called scaplidi, very expensive, imitating and rivalling the most costly marbles. The furniture is old and elegant. There is a collection of marble busts of if we are what the English (God save the mark !) call us, it is with a view and practically to the end that other nadistinguished persons, and two statuettes of great beauty by Thorwaldsen. We saw some fair pictures of the German tions may participate in the benefits of our institutions. and profit by the development of our physical and intellectual resources. The opinion of the world is now with us in our expansive policy, and it is merely the mode in which that expansion is to be effected which is at all debated in political or diplomatic circles. Neither in France nor in England is there any fixed determination, either on the part of the government or the people.

institutions and laws, and with them commerce, naviga-

tion, agriculture, and every species of "improvement"

concerned-as we may hereafter take care of her. I do

the welfare of mankind and influence all human progress,

and of the consequences which must necessarily follow.

England and Holland were once rival nations, and long

and fearful was the struggle between them for power and ascendency. Holland was a brave, warlike nation,

and grown strong by nearly a century's combat against

Spain, the then most powerful nation of the world.

Yet Holland, strong, rich, and martial as she was-

England, and after a competition for glory that has ren-

nearly thirty millions, and the resources now at her com-

mand, (which, it must be admitted, have very nearly

which larger bodies attract small ones, follow the lead of the United States, and, by becoming one and inseparable from her in all the substantial pursuits of life and na-

tions, participate in the happiness and glory of her chil-

The Louisville Journal publishes a report of the meet-

safety and happiness.

Burke said very truly that the glory of England consisted in her colonies—and to them she must ultimate-ly look for her most unfading laurels as well as for her own

Among the portraits is one of Napoleon I, a good production, done by Appians in 1803.

The garden attached to this villa is a fair rival to any other on the shores of the lake, especially in flowers of rare beauty and delicate odor. It also contains some specimens of sculpture by able artists. There is a bijou of a chapel belonging to this place for family worship. It contains monuments (done with much skill) to the memto systematically oppose or prevent the spreading of our ory of some members of the family.

All villas of consideration in Italy have a chapel at-

over our continent. The idea of a world-equilibrium, the tached for religious services—some of them merit to be seen. Have visited two other villas nigh here, and may result of the lucubration of M. Guizot, from whom Lord

A SUNSET SCENE ON LAKE COMO.

terly defeated by the telegraph cable, by which England is terly defeated by the telegraph cable, by which England is now moored to her bigger half, and inseparably connected with our permanent welfare. England may still look upon us as the younger nation, as upstarts, as unruly young people, or anything class she pleases; but her own fate is now linked to ours, and she is, in a measure, bound to take care of us—at least as far as other third nations are

All those colors were beautifully reflected on the bosom of the lake, north and south. In the west, above the mountain tops, lay a number of small clouds in quiet harmony. Some were like molten gold and silver; oth-ers like liquid cornelian and rubies; then there were those having the tints of the violet and rose; others with not speak here of conquest, war, and bloodshed, but of the quiet achievements of peace, which alone really advance the semi-shades of the orange, the lemon, the golden seach, and unripe pea. In the north were violet and darker clouds, gently floating on a sky of the purest azure, here and there visible. South of this scene was a broad, gauzy belt of greenish hue, unspotted as the can-opy of paradise. composed of a handful of men enured to every toil

opy of paradisc.

Here the lake forms three branches, (called the Ma gicians,) each shore of which is bordered, as you already know, by a chain of romantic mountains.

These chains seem to unite in consequence of the cur

that same Holland which burnt the British fleet at Grayesend and the French at Dunkirk-could not, with its handful of men, fight forever such nations as vature of the shores, so that a stranger would imagine he saw the end of the lake three ways. In front, right and left, are two lofty mountains, and a valley of olive green. Behind the mountains on the right, and the valley, Eagland and France. Her two millions of inhabitants were no match for the growing millions of France or standing in solemn grandeur, a second chain of dark huagain, in the rear, and beyond these, is a solitary mountain of Switzerland, jutting up in lofty pride, and attired in habiliments of delicate blue.

The shore of the lake is enlivened by sail-boats, fisherdered her immortal in the annals of mankind, she at last settled down quietly as a second-rate power. I make no | t

such prophecy for England; but even her population of men's barques, and a busy little steamer, whose little wheels spank the water with the force of an undergrown reached their culminating point,) will, in less than twenty Hercules

reached their culminating point,) will, in less than twenty years, be no greater when compared to teeming America than those of Holland in regard to England, and without loss of wealth or valor or any virtue that now graces her people or adorn her rulers. She may, by the natural course of events and the law of universal gravitation, by thick the state of plumage; the sea, with its fish, shells and plants, rival-ling the rain-bow in delicate tints; the earth, decorated with flowers of gay colors and sweet scents, with oceans, lakes, rivers, mountains, valleys, prairies and woodlands; inhabited by various sorts of pretty animals, reptiles and insects; and how, in her breast, are enclosed cold, silver, receious stones and other universal substances gold, silver, precious stones and other mineral substances of beauty and utility. I regarded the thousands of stars

that wise men say are worlds: can either of them surpass this in all that is desirable! Marvellousness stands No. 3 on a scale 20 with me; hence a divine revelation will have to convince me that there is a star more beautiful than this.

Affectionately,

P.R. I. S.

HE SLAVER-HER CREW AND CARGO. | THE BREAKING UP OF MORMONISM.-CONDI

From the Charleston Mercury August 50th

The real name of the explored brig is the Gen, Putnam. Fixes letters are partially erased and covered over the state of the assumed name Echo, and would doubtless have been restored, had success crowned the enterprise in the state of the assumed name is believed, was formable of the success as 280 tons burden, and, it is believed, was formable of a packet in the coffee trade between that port and I'm. On the 6th March hat she cleared from New Order with a capitaln, two mates, eight scamen, a cock, stream and one passenger. On the 6th July she shipped a curge of 455 slaves on the west coast of Africa, at Kalenda, elitaated in latitude 5.36 sputh, longitude 12.20 to 11 is in Lower Guines, in the southern pair of the district of Loango, and not far from the river Congo or Zaire. These slaves were purchased in a circuit of 500 miles, and assembled at a barraccon near the point of shipment. The brig set sail with them, and in forty-seven days made the trip, reaching the point of destination as the meeting of time. miles, and assembled at a barracoon near the point of shipment. The brig set sail with them, and in forty-seven dass made the trip, reaching the point of destination on the morning of the 21st inst. In this space of time one hundred and forty one negroes had died, leaving but three hundred and fourteen alive. A bay on 'Cay Verde,' one of the keys on the north coast of Cuba, latitude 23.

30, longitude 80.20, was the landing place, where the Echo was detected by the Dolphin. The officers of the Dolphin left the harbor of Sagius la Grande the day before, and while "the lighting westward in search of slavers, perceived the Echo at daylight in the distance, bearing the British flag, and running down the coast ahead of the Dolphin in the same direction. No suspicion was excited. The brig entered a bey. The Dolphin run on her course, and in good time came his view of the bear said the Echo. The captain of the slaver now lost his presence of mind, supposing he was suspected and pursued, and suddenly hauled off from the coast. It was then observed that a number of launches near shore had their sails set to come out to the brig. This verified the suspicion excited by her strange movement, and the Dolphin gave chase to the drying vessel, still bearing the British flag. Blank eartridges were freed, and it became evident that the pursuer gained. The slaver spread all her cativas in vain, and anding herself about to fall into the clutches of the cruiser, thought to be British, hauled down that flag and run up the stars and stripes.

The Dolphin followed stilt, distilaying her true colors, and brought her to with a few shotted gives fired after.

up the stars and stripes.

The Dolphin followed suit, displaying her true colors, and brought her to with a few shotted guins fitted after her. She was boarded by Lieut, Bradford and sixteen men, and surrendered at discretion. No papers were found, but a signal of a black cross on a white ground, which had probably just best used to notify the party on shore by previous agreement. The crew, nineteen in number, professed to be all passengers without captain or officers. But Lieut, Maffit selected the prisoner who appeared to be at the head of the enterprise, and took him peared to be at the head of the enterprise, and took him abourd the Dolphin with a sick scaman and comrade to tend him. The rest were brought here by Lieut. Brad-ford. It seems that the cantain and them ford. It seems that the captain and those two men were not sent to Charleston on board the Catawba from Key West, as was expected, but are now on their way to Bos ton in the Dolphin. The names of eighteen, excepting

the captain, are as follows! Dominica de la Piene, George Plaken, Antonio Almera, Tomas Under, Jose Francisco. Alexander Rodgers, Frank Cleary, John E. Capell,

Jose de Jave Vital de Miranda, Antonio Milanaolsh, William Henry Seno, one is an Italian ; some of them are

One is a Greek, one is an Italian; some of them are Portuguese, some Spaniards, and some English. Some of them talk about New York, but none now admit that they are Americans, or have a whereabouts in this coun-try. These smugglers are a desperate-looking set of fel-lows. Under the laws of 1819 and 1820 they will be tried for their lives as pirates salling on an American bottom under the American flag. They were commit-ted to jail on Saturday afternoon. Their trial will take place at Columbia, South Carolia, before his honor Judge Wayne, circuit judge, Jas. Conner, U. S. district attorney, prosecuting officer. The court begins to sit the Being outloos to see the cargo and arrangement of the Echo, we obtained a permit from Dr. W. C. Ravenel, the port physician, and, with one or two others, accompanied Lieut. Bradford in a small, boat from the wheef.

clambering up the side of the brig a strange and startling sight presented itself—a deck covered with native Africans in a state of complete raudity, with rare instances of a narrow strip of mg an inch wide round the waist. These people were seated for the most part with their legs stretched out flat, or drawn up in front, or doubled up: squatted on their feet and hands. A few wer ing about and a few lying down. None were tied tened in any way. The majority were very young, or fastened in any way. apparently from eight to sixteen years of age, some unger and some older; scarcely one, however, over enty-five. Some of them were able-bodied, good sized, and in good case, but the greater part were half-grown children only, weak and worn. Many were much ema-ciated, and showed plainly the effects of their long and crowded passage in a confined ship. A few evidently ill, and soon to die. All were pure black evidently ill, and soon to die. All were pure black in color except the dropsical, whose skins were tawny from disease. Their hair is very short and crisp. Those who were well appeared curious and pleased, some of them ogling and giggling and chattering, and others smoking tobacco out of short clay pipes with cane stems, just as our own negroes do. Those that were thin and sick looked dull and brutish, but there was nothing wild or ferocious in their aspect. They looked amiable and docile, and readily obeyed the commands of the person who had charge of them. They are great thieves, how-They looked amiable and ever, and appropriate whatever they can on every occaever, and appropriate whatever they can on every occa-sion. There were 246 males and 60 jemales, who were kept separate on deck and in the holds. The men and boys were kept on the forward deck and in the forward hold, which latter is 55 feet long, 19 feet wide in the broadest part, and narrow at the head, and 44 inches high, the floor being formed of loose boards, moval-le at high, the floor being formed of loose beards, moved at at pleasure. The hold for the women and girls is behind this. It is of the same height, 12 feet long and 19 wide. Under this temporary flooring are stored the provisions, consisting of rice, peas, and the water to drink. Their food is boiled like "hoppinjohn," put in buckets twice a day, at 10 and 4 o'clock, and placed in the midst of circles of girls and 4 o'clock, and placed in the midst of circles of girls and a constant well granted to nevern the strong negroes from taking more than their share, the strong negroes from taking more than their share, although all are liberally allowed. A pint of water is although all are liberally allowed. Most of them morning and evening.

although all are liberally allowed. A pint of water is given to each, morning and evening. Most of them steep on deck, being placed in close order, spoonfashion, on their sides, and not permitted to turn or move during the night. At daylight they are dashed with buckets of water to wash them off. They sing songs, clapping their hands and rocking their bodies in time, and these songs have a great resemblance to some of our negro spirituals. Several of the negro fellows exercise authority very much after the manner of our drivers, with airs of authority and ridiculous gesticulations and grimaces. Others were cooking the "big pot" like good fellows, and with old breeches on too, obtained from the sailors. The captain of the hold understands their lingo, and says they are very averse too, obtained from the sailors. The captain of the hold understands their lingo, and says they are very averse to going back to Africa, as the United States law re-

to going back to Africa, as the United States law requires. Our coast resembles that they come from, and the group of pines opposite the city on the south looks to them like eccoanut trees of their native Africa.

Yesterday, under the direction of the United States civil officers, the negroes, 306 in number, were taken by the steamer Gen. Clinch and conveyed to Castle Pinckney, in our harbor, where they will be guarded by a detachment from the garrison at Fort Moultrie. As they passed the plank to gain the steamer's decks, they presented a strange and affecting sight, many of them being reduced to mere skeletons by the suffering and deprivations of the voyage. Several were in a dying condition—a few dropsical, and a goodly number apparently in health. They were visited on Saturday by Mayor Macbeth and several Aldermen.

The Louisville Journal publishes a report of the meeting of the stockholders in the Southern Pacific Railroad, which was held in that city on Wednesday. Upwards and a goodly number apparently in health, and to the worth of the stockholders themselves, the seems one were represented, and it was agreed, without a discenting voice, to raise the money required to release the road from its difficulties. The stockholders themselves, it seems, owe instalaments of the second in the southern and the lowell railroad in that city is a travelling store, in stated that the read would be released the road would be released the road from its difficulties. The stated that the road would be released the road would be released the road from the amount of \$270,000. If this were paid promptly, it is attent that the road would be released the road would be released the road would be released to the stockholders themselves, it seems, owe instalaments of the success, one end being still left hanging to the rock. The blast shook it mental thanks and the success of the pales of the pales of the pales and the road would be released to the surface.

Some four the road would be released to the surface, and the road would be released to the surface. Some four the stated that the road would be released to the surface. Some four the stated that the road would be released to the surface. Some four the stated that the road would be released to the surface. Some four the stated that the road would be released to the surface. Some four the stated that the road would be released to the surface. Some four the stated that the road would be released to the surface. Some four the stated that the road would be released to the surface. Some four the stated that the road would be released to the surface. Some four the stated that the road would be released to the surface. Some four the road would be released to the surface. Some four the stated that the road would be released to the surface. Some four the stated that the road would be released to the su

TION OF AFFAIRS IN UTAIL. (From the New York Herald)

The ignorance, misery, and destitution on the part of the perple stat the fully rascality, and greed on the part of the leaders of the Mormons in Utah, which have been had open to the view of the with by the entrance of the army and officials of the United States into Salt Lake Valley, surpasses anything that has ever been found within the admitted pale of civilization. The pielake Valley, surpasses anything that has ever been found within the admitted pale of civilization. The pictures of the social condition of the great mass of the inhabitants, which have been no graphically presented by our special correspondent in that region, exhibit the most appalling degradation. The return from Provo of those who had pilgratest southward by order of Brigham Young was a lameitable march. Men, children, and pigs haddled together in the few widgots they possessed, while women, with scanty dress, bare feet, and stirburist faces, d.ove their small herds of cattle and swine along the dusty road. On the other hand, the priests of this theoratical organization, rigid in collecting the tithes and dues of their iniquitously-organized church, and ruthless in their oppression of the people, have rolled in inxury and perpetuated their rule by bands of assassins, called by them the tribe of Dan.

To the well-known existence of the terror inapired by the leaders and their faithful Daultes is no doubt due the fact that Houssinds of men who had known other and better states of existence have hitherto showed no signs of apostacy from this degrading rule. They had been best of the property while hered in

better states of existence have hitherto showed no signs of apostacy from this degrading rule. They had been lured into a narrow valley a thousand miles beyond the borders of civilization, from which exit through a few narrow casions or ravines was surrounded with difficulty, and excipt was afficost impossible. To the tender and loving nature of woman, which better instincts rebelled most strongly against the brutal position assigned to her, there was presented an impossible barrier to all rules. there was presented an impassable barrier to all relief. How large numbers of them clung to the soldiers of Cap-tain Steptoe's command four years since, when he win-tered in Salt Lake on his way to California, is well known. guisted; and that we shall yet see a peaceful, free, and happy comfituality thriving where rascality has so long held sway.

The march of the army into Utah has broken the wand of Brigham Young, and the establishment there of the officer of the United States promises protection to those of the Mormons with wish to throw off his despotism. of the Mormons willo with to throw oil his despotant. The self-styled Prophet is reported to keep himself screened from public view, closely shut up within his liouse still gardens, where he, no doubt, is closely watching the march of creible, and preparing new schemes for the re-establishment of his power. But schism is already at work among his followers; and we have no doubt that as soon as it shall become evident there that the governsoon as it shall become event that the last specific ment can and will protect the rights of individuals against Young and his fanatical adherents, the number of the seceders from the Mormon church will become very large. which has led so many of the ignorant and pover-ty-stricken people of Europe to seek a new and more luxuitotis home in Utah, will lead them to abandon a faith which has only littolyed them in poverty and degra-dation. Fanatics will, no doubt, continue to exist there,

dation. Fanatics will, no doubt, continue to exist there, for they exist everywhere; but when they are once deprived of political and social rule in the community, its character must necessarily undergo a great change.

These beneficial results have been brought about by the firm and persistent couries prirated by Mr. Buchanan. The appointment of the peace commissioners merely afforded the bragging leaders of the Mornuons a chance to escape front tile consequences of their own folly and rebellion, and in this way it jorhaps saved the Mornuon people from much suffering; but the commissioners could have done nothing at all if Gen. Johnston and his forces ve done nothing at all if Gen. Johnston and his force had not been at the gates of Utah with both the will and the power to go in. Notwithstanding all of Brigham Young's threats, it was the troops he feared, for he could cajole and deceive the civilians with a multiplicity of lies. Since the entrance of the army into Utah another fear rose up before him. The presence of our short-hand reporter among the congregation put a stop to his customary revilings and braggadocio, for he fear-ed the publication of the truth. It may yet be desirable, and perhaps even necessary, for Governor Cumming, or his steedseor, whom it is to be hoped Mr. Buchanan will appoint at an early day, to call a posse of troops into the city to sustain the civil authorities. Brigham Young's resistance to the barely authorities. Brigham Young's resistance to the lawful authorities must be completely broken down before the people in order to inspire with confidence those who are disposed to obey the behests of the law rather than those of the

to believe in its spiritual teachings, but Brigham Young will come to occupy a position similar to that of Henry Ward Beecher, whom he is said much to resemble, or any other of the popular exponents of modern religiomania. His sway as a demi-god

The following accurate and interesting description of a

The following accurate and interesting description of a visit to the famous Cliff Copper Mine we take from a recent correspondence of the Albany Journal:

The first sight of the Cliff Mine surprises you. At the foot of a bluff some five hundred feet in height is built up, in the midst of the woods, a considerable village. Neat houses to the number of a hundred, strangely similar in shape and size, and large enough to accommodate two families each, cover the sandy clearing. Here rises a church spire. Here the sunder sing of the mining on. two families each, cover the sandy clearing. Here rises a church spire; there the smoke-pipes of the mining engines. This whole village of some thousand inhabitants belongs to the Cliff Copper Company, and has been built by them for their five hundred miners and their families. Everything indicates order, system, and thrift. The president informed us that the company had them in their hunds some \$80,000 of wages saved by the miners, and left with them for safe keeping. The workshops of the mine, situated above ground, are full of interest. Here some six or seven steam engines—the largest of 150-horse power—are employed in drawing the buckets of earth and copper up the shafts, in stamping the of 150-horse power—are employed in drawing the buck-ets of earth and copper up the shafts, in stamping the rock in which the copper is, for the most part, found, and in the various operations of the mine. By these means 1,640 tons of copper were missed and prepared for market in the year 1857, of which 66 per cent was in pure and solid masses. The annual expenses of the mine amount to nearly \$250,000. Shafts are already sunk to the depth of 500 feet below the foot of the cliff, or 900 feet below its summit, where two of the shafts have their opening into the upper air. The sinking of these shafts is a work of immense labor and expense, and though the company has been, on the whole, so successful, it has thrown away half a million dollars in the unsuccessful We finished our inspection by a descent into the bow

sinking of a single shalt.

We finished our inspection by a descent into the bowels of the earth. We arrayed ourselves in miners' shirts, pants, coats, and boots, and put wooden caps on our heads, to the front of which were affixed tallow candles, fastened by a piece of moist clay. No ragged Irishman, I imagined, ever looked half as comical as we, every man's head shining like a travelling light-house. We squeezed ourselves through a hole in the ground and descended, as into a well, the space of seven ladder lengths, making in all some three hundred feet. The damp, black rock trickled with water, the air was cold, and unutterable blackness stared at us before and behind. From the bottom of the ladder we followed our guides through a low passage-way, cut in solid rock, now and then eyeing some fearful chasm, or clambering down some rocky gorge, till we reached the wonderful and on which the miners were engaged. This mass is estimated to weigh some one hundred and fifty tons, and to be worth from fifty to seventy-five thousand dollars.

THE TELEGRAPH TOO SLOW

worth his while to invest two cents in the paper. Of course it did not take him long despatch, (ocean telegrams are, and we hope more brief than some that go over the law then he threw down the paper with an air of claiming, as he turned away dissatisfed: what cheats! The boys said it was right fe It is a day old. I thought it came from to the paper with a day old. I thought it came from the other paper.

aget which, to the member item

was in a peck of trouble at the important omison. He could not go back, for there was some other
mally important matter to attend to somewhere about
osten. Our friend suggested to him the use of the teleraph at Paltimore. "It would be possible for him to

graph at l'altimore. "It would be possible to the run into the office, transmit his message, and get to the Philadelphia boat in time."

"I'll do it—I can get an answer back, I suppose?"

"Well, yes; if your friend is not too far off."

"I'll do it. Just the thing. Thank you. Thank you for the suggestion. Just the thing."

And at work he went with his pencil writing over about a page of letter paper, to transmit "instantaneously." And at work he went with his pencil writing over about a page of letter paper, to transmit "instantaneously." He was so excited that he wanted to leap from the caus and outrun them when they came to the slow speed of horse-power traction, and would have done so, probably, if he had known the way to the telegraph office—a way not as well known in those days as now. Our friend agreed to pilot him, and so he agreed to wait with what patience he could. Of course he entered the office in a hurry, and thrusting his manuscript in the face of the operator, said, "There, I want that sent to Washington, and an answer, right off. How long will it take!"

"Half an hour, perhaps," was the quiet reply. You would have had a study of the human face under a feeling of disappointment if you could have seen his at that moment, while he jerked out the words: "Half a—! Why, I thought it wouldn't take half a minute."

it was the theme of that man's conversation all the evening, that "the telegraph was a humbug. Half an hour, to be sure, when a man is in a hurry. If they can't make it work quicker than that, what's the use?"

Sure enough, what is the use. News printed in London on Wednesday, and in New York on Thursday, is already too slow. Can't we have it a little quicker? "Half an hour! Can't we have it in half a minute?" Who will totally annihilate space?

GLEANED FROM THE MAILS.

Ausonary Copper Minira Company.—We learn, says the Mobile Mercury, that a new copper company, under the above name, is being quietly made up in Alabama, with a capital stock of a million of dollars, of which little with a capital stock of a million of collars, of which have over half is in market. The object seems to be to get it in as few and responsible hands as possible. The property lies across the Georgia and Tennessee line, and embraces over 1,600 acres in the heart of the Ducktown deposite.

over 1,600 acres in the heart of the Ducktown deposite.

Lieut Maury, of Washington city, and Prof. Curry, of
Tennessee, have lately visited the mines and written an
elaborate report, pronouncing them of immense value
and capable of yielding speedy and heavy returns, there
being on the property one or more well tested and fully
developed mines, very rich in all the varieties of ore. We
are promised a copy of the report and geological map when
published, and may give our readers some extracts. We
are glad to hear that they speak incidentally very highly
of the Mobile mine, which needs only a little more development to make it very profitable. The South needs
all her resources of every description now, and we bid
God speed to all enterprises calculated to develop them.

Lord Palmerston's Retirement from Public Life.—

Lord Palmerston's Refirement from Public Life.—
The Sligo Chronicle has this revelution respecting the future of Lord Palmerston: "We are enabled to state, from an authority that is perfectly reliable, that Lord Palmerston is about to retire from public life. He has agreed to do so on the urgent entreaty of Lady Palmerston; and a growing defect in his lordship's power of bearing has also had a share in inducing him to bring his long public career to a close. The noble lord, when he intends, with Lady Palmerston, to take up his residence at Cliffony, near this town; and instructions have been given, and we believe arrangements are being now made, to creet a suitable mansion there for their recentline. reception.

Skow at the White Moentains.—Those who were in the mountain region last Tuesday had a treat in the way of landscape, which they will not soon forget. The previous night was very cold, and the dome of Washington, with the summits of Adams, Jefferson, and Madison were covered with snow. The view of the dome of Mount Washington from Bethlehem, white almost as in December, and blazing in the genial sunlight, gave one of the most charming landscape effects ever witnessed in summer. Before noon the frost-work melted from Adams, Jefferson, and Madison, and by sunset the whiteness of Mount Washington was exchanged for purple on the bare cold rock. The weather has been fine in the mountain districts this week, and the September visitors will doubtless have the cream of the season.—Boston Transcript.

An Acron's Profits.—The Spirit of the Times states that Mr. Charles Mathews performed two hundred and forty-five nights during his recent visit to this country, and that his average receipts were \$120 per night—making a sum of \$29,000! He appeared in New York one hundred and five nights, and in Boston thirty nights. The above exhibit, says the Boston Transcript, will be particularly gratifying to the English creditors of Mr. Mathews. SNOW AT THE WHITE MOUNTAINS ..

yune notices a hunter of alligators, who has captured four hundred in the swamps near that city since May. He goes into the swamps at night with a pan of fire, and shoots them as they crowd around the light. The skins are sold at 75 cents each, and make the very best boots. The oil, tusks, and hides of these four hundred captured animals have netted the captor \$560 in three months.

WHALERS.—The number of whaling vessels lying at our wharves at the present time is fifty, comprising thirty-six shipe, thirteen barques, and one brig; at Fairhaven, seven ships and six barques. The number of whalers that have arrived at New Beiford this year is sixty-one, Eight or ten more are expected, which will complete the list for the season.—New Beiford Mercury.

CATTLE DISEASE.—We learn from an authoritative source (says the Clarksville Tobacco Plant) that a most fatal disease is prevailing among the cattle in the neighborhood of Franklinton, North Carolina, some eighteen or twenty cows dying per day. We read accounts of similar fatality among the cattle in different sections of Vir-

tion in cases of injured limbs has been presented to the Academie de Medicine at Paris, and is said to have been tried in various hospitals with success. The invention consists in the application of a machine by which the limb is said to be torn from the socket without pain and without the loss of blood, the patient in some cases being completely restored in the course of a few days.